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ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
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М. М. Чальцев
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**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
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Вказівки мають граматичну спрямованість. Головна увага в них приділяється граматичним конструкціям англійської мови, що розповсюджені в науково-технічних текстах, зокрема утворенню та вживанню форм пасивного стану дієслова.

Укладачі: Нікульшина Т. Н., к.філол.н., доц.
Борисова М. В.

Відповідальний за випуск: Мараховська Т. А., к.філол.н., доц.

Рецензент: Бельмаз Я. М., д.пед.н., проф.,
зав. каф. «Практика мовлення
та інформаційні технології»,
ГДПШМ

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«Донецький національний технічний університет»
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UNIT 1 THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE. THE PASSIVE VOICE

В англійській мові дієслова можуть мати два стани: активний (The Active Voice) та пасивний (The Passive Voice).

Дієслово в активному стані виражає дію, яка виконується підметом: *I wrote three letters yesterday* (Учора я написав три листи).

Дієслово в пасивному стані виражає дію, яка відбувається над підметом: *Three letters were written by me yesterday* (Учора мною були написані три листи).

Пасивний стан у Present Indefinite в англійській мові утворюється за допомогою дієслова *to be* у Present Indefinite (*am, is, are*) та форми дієприкметника II смислового дієслова. Це можна зобразити формулою *to be + Participle II*.

Форма дієприкметника II ніколи не змінюється, а показником особи, числа та часу є допоміжне дієслово *to be*: *The house is built quickly. The houses are built quickly.*

Якщо вказується, ким або чим виконується дія, то вживається іменник або займенник із прийменником *by* або *with*: *This work is done by Paul.*

Дієслово *to tell* у Present Indefinite Tense Passive Voice:

I am told.

You are told.

He / she / it is told.

Заперечна форма пасивного стану the Present Indefinite Tense утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після допоміжного дієслова *to be* у потрібній формі.

Таблиця 1.1 – Заперечна форма пасивного стану the Present Indefinite Tense

I	am	not	told	news	every day
He / she / it	is				
We / you / they	are				

Питальна форма пасивного стану Present Indefinite утворюється шляхом вживання допоміжного дієслова *to be* у потрібній формі перед підметом.

Таблиця 1.2 – Загальне питання пасивного стану the Present Indefinite Tense

Am	I	told	news	every day?
Is	he / she / it			
Are	we / you / they			

Таблиця 1.3 – Спеціальне питання пасивного стану the Present Indefinite Tense

When	am	I	told	news	every day?
Why	is	he / she / it			
Where	are	we / you / they			

Таблиця 1.4 – Спеціальне питання до присудка пасивного стану the Present Indefinite Tense

What	am	I	done	at 2 o'clock?
	is	he / she / it		
	are	we / you / they		

Таблиця 1.5 – Спеціальне питання до підмета пасивного стану the Present Indefinite Tense

Who	is	told	news	at 2 o'clock?
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EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Present Indefinite Tense Passive Voice and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

- The district of Birmingham is known as the Black Country.
- A man is known by the company he keeps (a proverb).
- The nests are built by birds.
- At every lesson we are asked many questions by our teacher.
- The letters are delivered by a postman.
- Mr. Brown is sent abroad on business every month.
- You are often seen here.
- His proposals are always agreed to.
- Knives are made in Sheffield.
- The devil is not so black as he is painted (a proverb).

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

English	are	done	by grandmother
A new building	is	examined	by carelessness
Marriages	am	looked after	in heaven
The exercises		allowed	by schoolgirls
The children		created	in many countries
Accidents		loved	by everyone
The child		made	to take the exam once again
I		spoken	now
A new student		often caused	by the wind
The clouds		blown away	in our street

Exercise III. Put the necessary pronoun:

1. ... is congratulated by the president.
2. ... are asked many questions at every lesson.
3. ... am shown new films in Spanish.
4. ... is translated without dictionary.
5. ... are appointed managers.
6. ... is covered with snow.
7. ... am sent for bread.
8. ... is divided into two parts.
9. ... are invited to the party.
10. ... are sent for.

Exercise IV. State whether the italicized verbs are notional or auxiliary:

1. My father *is* a middle-aged man.
2. This project *is* completed by the international team.
3. Never ask pardon before you *are* accused (a proverb).
4. You *are* very stupid to make such a mistake.
5. All shops at this plant *are* mechanized.
6. I *am* glad to see you again.
7. The train *is* pulled by a powerful engine.
8. Eaten bread *is* soon forgotten.
9. *Are* you at home?
10. Asia *is* the largest continent.

Exercise V. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. This desk is made of wood.
2. Letters are sent by air mail.
3. Meetings are held in the hall.
4. The time is lost.
5. I am satisfied with your answer.
6. The dinner is cooked by our mother.
7. The rats are killed by our cat.
8. He is warned.
9. The managers are appointed by a director.
10. My shoes are mended.

Exercise VI. Put general questions:

1. That is forgotten by everybody.
2. All restrictions are thrown by her to the wind.
3. The thief is caught by the policeman.
4. Some drugs are made in the chemist's shop.
5. Guests are invited to the party.
6. Professor Ivanov is elected chairman of the scientific society.
7. The delegation is received by the president.

8. Children are taught at school.
9. The question is answered by Richard correctly.
10. This mine is reconstructed by Ukrainian specialists.

Exercise VII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. The Houses of Parliament are situated *in Westminster*.
2. The woman is taken *to the hospital*.
3. *The clouds* are blown by the wind.
4. English *is spoken* all over the world.
5. The oil extraction in Siberia is controlled *by the Russian government*.
6. Cotton is grown *in Egypt*.
7. *Your* test is corrected.
8. Time and hard work are needed *for a difficult and important undertaking*.
9. This instrument is preferred to all others *because of its great reliability*.
10. *Ann* is married.

Exercise VIII. Choose the necessary voice in brackets:

1. The blind man (is helped, helps) to cross the street.
2. A song (is sung, sings) by Margaret.
3. All the cakes (eat, are eaten) by the boys.
4. He (does, is done) everything to help us.
5. The doctor says that an urgent operation (needs, is needed).
6. This airplane (crosses, is crossed) the Atlantic every week.
7. Coal, oil and water (are used, use) to produce steam and energy.
8. All advantages and disadvantages (take, are taken) into account.
9. Kyiv (recognizes, is recognized) throughout the world as a city of advanced science.
10. English newspapers (read, are read) by this student regularly.

Exercise IX. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Passive Voice:

1. Our exercises (to correct) by the teacher.
2. A big business (to control) by Mr. Green.
3. The lights (to switch) off.
4. The road to hell (to pave) with good intentions.
5. These experimental results (to refer) to.
6. I don't like to do this work, but I (to make).
7. This poet (to know) everywhere.
8. The children (to look after) by the grandmother.
9. This (to do) by somebody else.
10. The wagon (to pull) by the horses.

Exercise X. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the required voice:

1. The student (to allow) to take exams three times.
2. Julia often (to leave) on the electric light all night.
3. All the questions on the paper must (to answer) by you.

4. The moon (not to see) when the sun shines.
5. Outstanding success (to achieve) by scientists of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.
6. The Smiths often (to change) their furniture.
7. The currents of the Pacific Ocean (to study) by the scientists carefully.
8. Before the experiment the substances (to mix) in a large cup.
9. Alice (to water) the flowers everyday.
10. The best student of our group (to ask) the first.

Exercise XI. Transform the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. Mr. Green repairs the car.
2. I grow cabbages.
3. The teacher usually helps us.
4. Sometimes the staff chooses the chief.
5. They often hold conferences at their Institute.
6. Many delegations visit this museum.
7. Our lecturer demonstrates some diagrams at every lecture.
8. A well-known shoemaker makes very expensive shoes.
9. The doctor uses the latest surgical instruments during this unique operation.
10. A bad driver often breaks the rules.

Exercise XII. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.
2. Bread is eaten every day.
3. Many houses is built in our town every year.
4. Mushrooms are gathered in autumn.
5. A liar is not believe when he tells the truth.
6. They are taken to the hotel from the station.
7. The delegations is met by a man from the travel bureau.
8. Your luggage may left downstairs.
9. They can be left the key at the neighbor.
10. Many useful games are played by the children at the lesson.

Exercise XIII. Translate into English:

1. Це правило дуже часто забувають.
2. Мене запрошують до кінотеатру кожної п'ятниці.
3. Де зберігаються старі листи?
4. У хокей грають узимку.
5. Квіти продають на вулицях та в крамницях.
6. Його сестрі часто допомагають у школі?
7. Дитині потрібно давати фрукти та овочі.
8. Доповідь не повинна бути поділена на дві частини.
9. На цій фабриці не виготовляють овочеву суміш.
10. Мою подругу кожен рік посилають за кордон.

UNIT 2 THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE. THE PASSIVE VOICE

Пасивний стан у Past Indefinite Tense в англійській мові утворюється за допомогою дієслова *to be* (*was, were*) та форми дієприкметника II смислового дієслова.

Це можна зобразити формулою *to be + Participle II*.

Форма Participle II ніколи не змінюється, а показником особи, числа та часу є допоміжне дієслово *to be*. Для утворення The Past Indefinite Tense The Passive Voice використовується допоміжне дієслово *to be* у минулому часі: *was* (для 1 та 3 особи однини) та *were* (для інших осіб).

Дієслово *to take* в The Past Indefinite Tense The Passive Voice:

I, he, she, it *was taken*.

We, you, they *were taken*.

Заперечна форма пасивного стану The Past Indefinite Tense утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після допоміжних дієслів *was* та *were*: *was not, were not*.

Таблиця 2.1 – Заперечна форма пасивного стану The Past Indefinite Tense

I, he, she, it	was	not	told	news	yesterday
We, you, they	were				

Питальна форма пасивного стану The Past Indefinite Tense утворюється шляхом постановки допоміжних дієслів *was, were* перед підметом.

Питальна форма пасивного стану The Past Indefinite Tense

Таблиця 2.2 – Загальне питання

Was	I, he, she, it	told	news	yesterday?
Were	we, you, they			

Таблиця 2.3 – Спеціальне питання

Why When What Were	was	I, he, she, it	told	news	yesterday?
	were	we, you, they			

Таблиця 2.4 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

What	was	I, he, she, it	done	yesterday?
	were	we, you, they		

Таблиця 2.5 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	was	told	news	yesterday?
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EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Past Indefinite Passive Voice and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

1. This old custom was kept many years ago.
2. Moscow University was founded by M. Lomonosov in 1755.
3. The entrance exams were held in July.
4. These foreign magazines were borrowed from the library last week.
5. Were any other languages studied by you at school?
6. The new subject was discussed at the lesson last time.
7. Once the academic year was divided into two terms and now it's a tradition for the most national higher schools.
8. The question was settled as soon as they arrived.
9. A taxi was called fifteen minutes ago.
10. We were shown many interesting pictures in the museum last weekend.

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

He			asked	yesterday
These trees			burnt	last month
I			brought	last autumn
Many houses			waited by us	at the last lesson
The window	was	not	planted	last week
The new equipment	were		lost by Germany	in 1703
The World War II			won by our team	last year
The game			founded	during the Great
St. Peterburg			tested by us	fire of London
This poem			learnt by the students	

Exercise III. Choose the necessary pronoun:

1. (He, we) were offered a good flat.
2. (They, I) was told to prepare a report.
3. (He, you) were listened to with great pleasure.
4. When was (they, it) done?
5. Suddenly (I, we) was interrupted by him.
6. (They, she) were taught two foreign languages at school.
7. (It, he) was sent to the sanatorium.
8. (We, she) were not invited to a concert last Saturday.
9. (He, they) were told interesting stories.
10. (She, we) was shown a wrong way.

Exercise IV. State whether the italicized verbs are notional or auxiliary:

1. Your luggage *was* taken by a porter to your room.
2. My brother also *was* a student of our Institute.

3. The doctor *was* sent for.
4. Tourists *were* wet by a man from the travel bureau.
5. Those tourists *were* from the USA.
6. The parents *were* followed by the children.
7. The house *wasn't* lived in.
8. That building *was* very beautiful only a couple years ago.
9. The doctor said that an urgent operation *was* needed.
10. Don't count your chickens before they *were* caught.

Exercise V. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. Those newspapers were looked for everywhere.
2. This text was translated at the last lesson.
3. My questions were answered yesterday.
4. All English technical articles were read by him.
5. At the last competition the first prize was won by our team.
6. We were asked the way by this foreigner.
7. The dictation was written without mistakes.
8. New medicines were prescribed by the doctor.
9. The boy was punished for misbehaving.
10. Those newspapers were carefully put on the table.

Exercise VI. Put general questions:

1. All the passengers in the tourist bus were shown a beautiful view of the Crimean Mountains.
2. He was fined for a crossing the street in the wrong place.
3. This book was read by all members of my family.
4. The Greeks were attacked by the Persians from the sea.
5. This wonderful picture was given to me by Mr. Brown.
6. Spartan children were taught by their parents to endure all hardships.
7. This name was seldom mentioned in his novel.
8. This bed was slept in.
9. All the books were put by the girl into the bookcase.
10. The boats were carried by the waves away.

Exercise VII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. *The last experimental results* were constantly referred to by the professor.
2. Before the experiment the substances were mixed *in a large cup*.
3. *Thirty years* passed before radio was applied on a large scale.
4. *New modern* dresses were manufactured of cotton.
5. *For a break of discipline* a student was fined a sum of money.
6. His scandalous article was published *last week*.
7. Some beautiful flowers were brought by Trene's husband *from the south*.
8. A *long* interview was given by the policemen.

9. Plastics were employed *in a number of aircraft engine components*.
10. The novel «War and Peace» was written *by L. Tolstoy*.

Exercise VIII. Choose the necessary voice in brackets:

1. The first discovery of diamonds ... in 1867 (was made, makes).
2. A story of the fight between a student and a wild been ... from generation to generation at Oxford University (told, was told).
3. These instruments ... to all others because of their great reliability (preferred, were preferred).
4. In 1903 Marie and Pierre Curie together with Henry Becquerel ... the Nobel Prize in Physics (were given, give).
5. They ... a new metro station (are built, built).
6. His report ... by a discussion (was followed, followed).
7. English magazines ... by her last week (gave, were given).
8. They ... the basin with water (filled, were filled).
9. The work ... in spite of all difficulties (was finished, finished).
10. His new books ... yesterday (sold, were sold).

Exercise IX. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Passive Voice:

1. A square piece of glass (to surround) by a metal frame.
2. English (to teach) by Mr. Wilson.
3. A month's rest from the work (to order) me by the doctor.
4. The children (to leave) at home alone.
5. This novel (to read) by the boy four times.
6. All teachers (to gather) in the hall and (to tell) about new curriculum.
7. The Saint Paul's Cathedral (to build) by the architect Ran.
8. The chicken (to eat) with appetite.
9. Alfred Nobel (to born) in Stockholm in 1833.
10. Much attention (to pay) to the modern design of new buildings in the center of the capital.

Exercise X. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the required voice:

1. In industry manual labor (to displace) by machinery.
2. They (to get) a new magazine yesterday.
3. The young workers (to train) at the factory last week.
4. The first Russian grammar (to write) by Lomonosov.
5. Romans (to build) good roads for transporting soldiers.
6. Great contribution (to make) to Ukrainian science by Paton.
7. Only the sons of nobles (to attend) the first Egyptian schools.
8. Only the sons of nobles (to allow) to attend the school.
9. His report (to divide) into two chapters.
10. I (to come), I (to see), I (to conquer).

Exercise XI. Transform the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. The waitress brought the coffee.
2. The Normans contributed to the culture of England.
3. Helen washed the dishes.
4. They did not take children to the church.
5. The students greeted the famous lecturer warmly.
6. Levingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century.
7. We all understood a new grammar rule explained yesterday.
8. Pupils wrote a composition last lesson.
9. An old man showed up the way out of the wood.
10. Everybody laughed at this funny animal.

Exercise XII. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. Her dress was washed and ironed.
2. Rome were not build a day.
3. That castle was destroyed by fire.
4. One of the most famous diamonds Koh-i-noor was so valued that wars was fought over it.
5. This mountain was not climbed jet.
6. The young man were introduced to me only a couple of hours ago, but it seem to me that I have known him for years.
7. Portland cement was not called after the name of person who invented it.
8. This plastic was chosen because of its high reliability.
9. Special attention was gave to invention of turbine.
10. The poem was so beautiful that it was learned by everybody.

Exercise XIII. Translate into English:

1. Минулого року було побудовано багато шкіл.
2. Ця картина була написана минулого століття.
3. В Італії нам показали багато видатних місць.
4. Діти були запрошені на день народження Пітера.
5. Усі листи були написані моєю бабусею.
6. Стаття була перекладена без помилок.
7. Усі ці книги були взяті в бібліотеці.
8. Вірш було вивчено напам'ять.
9. На станції їх зустрів гід.
10. За цим професором завжди посилали в скрутних ситуаціях.

UNIT 3 THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE. THE PASSIVE VOICE

Пасивний стан у Future Indefinite Tense в англійській мові утворюється за допомогою дієслова *to be* у Future Indefinite Tense та форми дієприкметника II смислового дієслова. Це можна зобразити формулою *to be + Participle II*. Форма Participle II ніколи не змінюється, а показником особи, числа та часу є допоміжне дієслово *to be*. Для утворення The Future Indefinite Tense The Passive Voice використовується допоміжне дієслово *to be* у Future Indefinite: *will be, shall be* (*shall be* – для 1 особи однини та множини).

Дієслово *to take* у The Future Indefinite Tense The Passive Voice: I, we *shall be taken*. He, she, it, you, they *will be taken*. Якщо вказується, ким або чим виконується дія, то вживається іменник або займенник з прийменником *by* або *with*.

Заперечна форма пасивного стану The Future Indefinite Tense утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після допоміжного дієслова *will / shall: will not be / shall not be*.

Таблиця 3.1 – Заперечна форма пасивного стану The Future Indefinite Tense

I, we	shall	not be	given	a new book
He, she, it, you, they	will			

Питальна форма пасивного стану The Future Indefinite Tense утворюється шляхом вживання допоміжних дієслів *will, shall* перед підметом.

Питальна форма пасивного стану The Future Indefinite Tense

Таблиця 3.2 – Загальне питання

Shall	I, we	be	given	a new book?
Will	he, she, it, you, they			

Таблиця 3.3 – Спеціальне питання

Why When What	shall	I, we	be	given	a new book?
	will	he, she, it, you, they			

Таблиця 3.4 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

What	shall	I, we	be	done	tomorrow?
	will	he, she, it, you, they			

Таблиця 3.5 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	will	be	given	a new book?
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EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Future Indefinite Tense Passive

Voice:

1. Next month his car will be repaired by a skilled mechanic.
2. I shall be asked at the next lesson.
3. My friend will be given a very interesting book next Friday.
4. This work will be done tomorrow.
5. My child will be looked after by my sister.
6. Jack will be given a bicycle for his birthday.
7. The books will be returned to the library the day after tomorrow.
8. We shall be allowed to take the exam once again.
9. Strict discipline will be insisted by me.
10. The light will be turned on when it gets dark.

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

The homework	will	written	by the pupils	tomorrow
These instruments	(not) be	finished	for the work	next time
This question		given	by us	next year
A new library		done	in this village	in a week
Some pictures		sent	above the fireplace	soon
The guide	shall	used	to London	in a year
The dictation	(not)	opened	a very interesting	next week-end
His new book	be	followed	book	next month
Nick		discussed	by all the tourists	at our next meeting
I		hanged (hung)	by the governor	next Monday

Exercise III. Choose the necessary pronoun:

1. (They, we) shall be introduced to our next new tutor.
2. (She, I) will be answered all her questions.
3. (We, you) will be shown a new film tomorrow.
4. (He, they) will be given their tea.
5. (We, he) will be recommended to use the latest laser device.
6. (It, they) will be written immediately.
7. (He, I) will be thanked for this attention.
8. (We, you) shall be asked at the lesson.
9. (It, we) will be forgotten soon.
10. (She, they) will be spoken about.

Exercise IV. State whether the italicized verbs are notional or auxiliary:

1. Some good piece of advice will *be* given to the patient by the doctor.
2. My friend will *be* a doctor.

3. The pupils' parents will *be* sent for.
4. I'm sure he will *be* the best in the team.
5. The news will *be* told us by our neighbor.
6. Jack will *be* free tomorrow therefore we shall *be* able to play football as long as we want.
7. The monument to this famous writer will *be* built in his native town.
8. Everything will *be* all right, I think.
9. The bear will *be* attacked by the bees if he tries to take their honey.
10. We shall *be* asked many questions at the lesson.

Exercise V. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. Her address will be given to me by her parents.
2. We shall be given an interesting text for the home-reading.
3. Our team will be invited to take part in this competition.
4. The mother will be told the truth.
5. The experiment will be completed next week.
6. I shall be taught how to drive a car.
7. These documents will be typed by the secretary in an hour.
8. The information about new apparatus will be received tomorrow.
9. My training will be finished about seven o'clock.
10. The village will be reached before evening.

Exercise VI. Put general questions:

1. This report will be made by a well-known professor.
2. We shall be told to take care of the wounded man.
3. Her address will be found as soon as possible.
4. Doctor Smith will be sent for at once.
5. I shall be taken to the cinema by my friends.
6. These instruments will be used for the work.
7. This performance will be much spoken about.
8. All my money will be spent on books next week.
9. The student will be asked about his holiday.
10. My grandparents will be taken care of.

Exercise VII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. All students will be examined *in this room*.
2. Next week-end children will be taken *to the theatre* for the first time.
3. I shall be shown *the most interesting sights* of this city.
4. After so many experiments *better* results will be obtained.
5. The oldest part of our town will be described in the book *of our famous writer*.
6. *Four* foreign tourists will be expected next week.
7. All these *boxes* will be put into the table.

8. The patient will be operated *in a week*.
9. We shall be told many interesting stories by *the doctor of the central hospital*.
10. Soon *the accident* will be forgotten by everybody.

Exercise VIII. Choose the necessary voice in brackets:

1. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
2. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.
3. Your hat and coat will (leave, be left) in the cloak-room downstairs.
4. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.
5. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Ukrainian.
6. At the station they will (meet, be met) by relatives.
7. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.
8. The doctor will (send, be sent) for.
9. Mother won't like Peter's behavior and he will (not allow, not be allowed) to go to the yard.
10. At the factory the young workers will (train, be trained) how to use the new equipment.

Exercise IX. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Passive Voice:

1. My sister (to help) with mathematics.
2. Many interesting games (to play) by the children of this new primary school.
3. We (to give) some potatoes for the breakfast.
4. Our mistakes (to prove) by the teacher.
5. Dr. Robinson (to ask) to carry out this difficult operation.
6. I (to choose) to take part in this performance.
7. Many guests (to invite) to my brother's birthday party on Sunday.
8. I think this new student (to speak) about.
9. The parents (to promise) to be helped next Friday.
10. The fireman (to take) the interview.

Exercise X. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the required voice:

1. The roof of the house (to paint) by the boy.
2. Peter (to introduce) to his friends as soon as we meet them.
3. My guests (to give) some tea with biscuits.
4. We (to gather) together when my husband (friend) comes back from Africa.
5. New shops (to build) everywhere: in cities, towns, villages.
6. All the work (to do) by automatic machinery.
7. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow.
8. Soon the story (to forget) by everybody.
9. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer.
10. The child (to tell) a new interesting story before he gets.

Exercise XI. Transform the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. Mr. Bird will tell funny stories.
2. My parents will receive a letter on Wednesday. Our teacher will take our test papers home.
3. A marble pavilion will protect this new house.
4. The parents will send a box of fruits.
5. The pupils will not interrupt the teacher when he begins to explain a new grammar rule.
6. Snow will cover the fields in winter.
7. You shouldn't leave these sweets on the table, the children will eat them at once.
8. Somebody will give the rules of the game to me.
9. I shall not do this work by tomorrow, there is too much of it.

Exercise XII. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. All information about inventions of the 20th century will found in this book.
2. Don't put the cup there it shall be broken by somebody.
3. A phrase «In the past nature threatened man now man threatens nature» will be written on the blackboard in our classroom.
4. The children will be looked after well.
5. Those engineers will be gave some interesting work to do next month.
6. Delicious fruits, ice-creams will be sold here.
7. I hope the translation shall be done by the students in time.
8. A very interesting story-book will publish by the explorers next month.
9. We will be left behind if we are not quick.
10. I'm sure your brother will be listened to with interest.

Exercise XIII. Translate into English:

1. Наша шкільна команда виграє першу премію з футболу.
2. Дитині будуть давати фрукти та соки.
3. Мій друг поверне до бібліотеки всі книги перед літніми канікулами.
4. Наступного року перед нашим домом побудують нову школу.
5. Іноземній делегації покажуть історичні пам'ятки нашого міста.
6. Ці книги будуть продаватися усюду, навіть у школах.
7. Мама не дозволяє мені гуляти пізно ввечері.
8. На уроці опитають усіх студентів.
9. Учні покладуть підручники на полицю.
10. Його доповідь слухатимуть уважно.

UNIT 4 THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE. THE PASSIVE VOICE

The Present Continuous Tense Passive Voice (теперішній тривалий час пасивного стану) вживається для вираження:

– дії, яка відбувається в теперішній момент. Цей момент може бути виражений такими ознаками часу, як *now* – зараз, *at the present moment* – у теперішній момент тощо: A new school is being built *now* (Зараз будується нова школа);

– дії, яка вібудеться у близькому майбутньому: Olena, who's being examined at 12 o'clock? (Олено, хто буде складати іспит о 12 годині?).

Значення та вживання часів дієслова в пасивному стані таке, як і в часів дієслова в активному стані.

У реченнях у пасивному стані об'єкт дії виражений підметом, а суб'єкт дії або взагалі не згадується, або виражений прийменниковим додатком із прийменниками *by* або *with* (додаток з прийменником *by* виражає діючу особу або силу; додаток із прийменником *with* виражає знаряддя дії): This theory is being worked out *by Ukrainian scientists* (Зараз ця теорія розробляється українськими науковцями). The picture is being written *with a pencil* (Картина малюється олівцем).

Українською мовою дієслово в пасивному стані перекладається таким чином:

– дієсловом, яке закінчується на *-ся, -сь*;

– дієсловом у складі безособового речення: Many articles are being translated from Ukrainian into English now (Багато статей зараз перекладається з української на англійську).

Стверджувальна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous Passive Voice утворюється з допоміжного дієслова *to be* в Present Continuous Tense (Active Voice) та дієприкметника минулого часу (Past Participle) основного дієслова. Це можна зобразити у вигляді формули *to be + being + Participle II*.

Таблиця 4.1 – Стверджувальна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous Passive Voice

I	am	being	asked	now
He, she, it	is			
We, you, they	are			

Заперечна та питальні форми пасивного стану теперішнього часу групи Continuous утворюються за тими ж правилами, що й відповідні форми дійсного стану дієслова.

Заперечна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous пасивного стану утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після першого допоміжного дієслова *to be*: The book is not being written now (Книга зараз не пишеться).

Таблиця 4.2 – Заперечна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous пасивного стану

I	am	not	being	asked	now
He, she, it	is				
We, you, they	are				

Питальна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous пасивного стану утворюється шляхом постановки першого допоміжного дієслова *to be* у відповідній особі, числі перед підметом: *Is the book being written now?* (Чи пишеться зараз книга?)

Питальна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous пасивного стану

Таблиця 4.3 – Загальне питання

Am	I	being	asked	by the teacher	now?
Is	he, she, it				
Are	we, you, they				

Таблиця 4.4 – Спеціальне питання

Where When Why	am	I	being	asked	now?
	is	he, she, it			
	are	we, you, they			

Таблиця 4.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

What	am	I	being	done	now?
	is	he, she, it			
	are	we, you, they			

Таблиця 4.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	is	being	asked	now?
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Основними обставинами часу, які вживаються в Present Continuous Tense пасивного стану, є ті, що й у Present Continuous Tense активного стану: *now* – зараз, *at the present moment* – у теперішній момент, *at this moment* – у даний момент, *all the time* – увесь час.

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Present Continuous Tense Passive Voice and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

1. A new highway is being built between Germany and the Netherlands.
2. These goods are being exported to all European countries now.
3. The new exhibition of this artist is being visited actively.
4. A new line of the underground is being built in Kiev during 5 years.

5. These plants are being widely cultivated in Ukraine at this time.
6. At the present moment the fashion clothes from Italy is being delivered to big shops of Kiev.
7. The library is being closed by them at 9 o'clock.
8. The answers are being written by her only in ink.
9. They are being introduced to Professor Black at this time.
10. My TV-set is being repaired by my friend now.

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

I	am		crossed	by my father	now
The street			done	by the pupils	at this time
The homework	is	being	asked	by children	at this moment
The news			discussed	by us	all the time
The new magazines	are		read	by her	the whole day
The books			bought	by them	

Exercise III. Choose the necessary pronoun:

1. ... are being painted by him now (they, it, he).
2. ... is being introduced to Mr. Brown (we, she, I).
3. Are ... being worried by that man? (you, she, I).
4. ... are not being annoyed by those children (she, you, it).
5. ... is being closed at this time (we, you, it).
6. ... am being asked to the theatre (we, I, she).
7. ... is being manufactured in Japan (we, it, I).
8. Is ... being cleaned by her now? (it, they, I).
9. ... are not being asked by our parents at this time (we, it, I).
10. Are ... being invited by their friends? (they, I, she).

Exercise IV. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. The dinner is being cooked only by my mother.
2. The rooms are being cleaned in the morning.
3. The patient is being examined by that doctor.
4. The new houses are being built in our town now.
5. Many books are being translated into English.
6. This shop is being visited by many customers.
7. An apple is being given to him by Tom.
8. An interesting work is being offered to Boris at this time.
9. The pleasant news is being told to them at the present moment.
10. He is being listened to with great interest.

Exercise V. Put general questions:

1. Many books are being taken from library by students.
2. The air is being cooled with this powerful system.

3. This toy is being bought by Nick for his daughter.
4. The goods are being carried only with lift.
5. A new railway is still being built near our village.
6. Some money is being sent by John to his parents.
7. The newspapers are being brought from 6 till 8 in the morning.
8. This film is being spoken by them at this time.
9. A nice present is being given to Helen by her mother.
10. An interesting story is being told by the teacher now.

Exercise VI. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. A new *job* is being offered to her by them.
2. An English book *is being promised* to us by Boris.
3. These *new* subjects are being studied by our students now.
4. *He* is being asked many questions.
5. They are being told *a funny story* at this moment.
6. He is being followed by *a big crowd of people* now.
7. Ann is being introduced to a *new* teacher.
8. These Ukrainian books are being printed *in our print shop* now.
9. Peter is being sent *to the country* for summer by the doctor.
10. A nice blouse is being showed *to Mary* by the saleswoman at this time.

Exercise VII. Choose the necessary voice in brackets:

1. He is waiting for a tram at this moment (Active, Passive).
2. New words are being copied by the pupils from the blackboard (Active, Passive).
3. What was he doing at 3 o'clock yesterday? (Active, Passive)
4. Before the experiment the substances are mixed in a large cup (Active, Passive).
5. The teacher is explaining a grammar rule now (Active, Passive).
6. New methods of production are being explained by the teacher (Active, Passive).
7. He will be getting a money order at this time tomorrow (Active, Passive).
8. Kiev is more and more frequently being chosen as the place for international meetings (Active, Passive).
9. The Houses of Parliament are being visited by the tourists (Active, Passive).
10. A new engine is being tested in the laboratory (Active, Passive).

Exercise VIII. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Passive Voice:

1. At this moment Mary ... a new hat (to buy).
2. The new gloves ... to us by the parents (to give).
3. Some dresses in the latest fashion ... to us now (to offer).
4. The magazines ... on the table by her (to leave).
5. At this time a new foreign language ... by our student now (to study).
6. A toy-railway ... to Peter by Nick at this time (to show).

7. A letter ... to Kate by Ann now (to write).
8. Tea ... by George at this time (to drink).
9. The new houses ... very quickly now (to build).
10. This work ... by our scientists now (to finish).

Exercise IX. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the required voice:

1. The delegation ... at the station now (to meet).
2. She ... for Kiev tonight (to leave).
3. The article ... into Ukrainian by our teacher now (to translate).
4. Tom ... football this season (to play).
5. This question ... by our parents every evening (to discuss).
6. We ... to the dance party (to hurry).
7. A new library ... in our town at the present moment (to open).
8. He ... supper in the kitchen at this moment (to make).
9. The teacher ... by our dwellers now (to visit).
10. She ... not... English at the moment (to learn).

Exercise X. Transform the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. The teacher is explaining a new rule now.
2. We are learning new words.
3. John is writing a sentence on the blackboard at this time.
4. She is doing the homework at this time.
5. They are listening to the pop-music now.
6. We are publishing many English books in Ukraine.
7. She is taking a bath at this moment.
8. They are singing a song.
9. He is sending money to his parents by mail.
10. I am checking my accounts.

Exercise XI. State the tense-form and voice of the italicized verbs:

1. The boy *was skating* from 5 till 7 yesterday.
2. The new machines *are tested* by the police.
3. His car *is being polished* by him now.
4. He *will be flying* to London from 4 till 5 tomorrow.
5. Concrete *is made* of cement, sand and gravel.
6. The gates *are being painted* by the neighbour at this time.
7. He *was looking* at her all day.
8. This question *is being discussed* after classes.
9. I *am not invited* to my uncle's birthday.
10. The new poem *is being written* by him at this moment.

Exercise XII. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. All the tickets for the film is being sold out now.
2. The address is be repeated to John by his mother.

3. The sky is being covering with heavy clouds.
4. He are being spoken to about this problem.
5. The young children is being taken care of by their elder sister.
6. The letters is be posted by her at this time.
7. The room is being clean by my grandmother.
8. The train is being stopping by Tom now.
9. Two new houses is being built in our street.
10. Much homework are being gave to us by the teacher.

Exercise XIII. Translate into English:

1. Не заходьте до кімнати. Її зараз прибирають.
2. Яке питання зараз обговорюють на зборах?
3. Ваші папери зараз друкують.
4. На вас очікують біля їдальні.
5. У нашому місті зараз будується багато нових будинків.
6. Кого зараз екзамнують на іспиті? – Мого товариша.
7. Зараз ця стаття перекладається з української на англійську мову.
8. Зараз новий фільм демонструється з ранку до вечора.
9. У цей момент розглядаються нові умови контракту.
10. Зараз квитки до театру не продаються.

UNIT 5 THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE. THE PASSIVE VOICE

The Past Continuous Tense Passive Voice використовується для вираження дії, яка:

– відбувається у певний момент у минулому. Цей момент у минулому може бути визначений наступними обставинами часу: *at that moment* – у той момент, *at that time* – у той час, *at 7 o'clock yesterday* – учора о сьомій годині та інші: A new book was being published at that time (У той час друкувалася нова книга);

– відбувалася в минулому протягом певного часу. Обставини часу: *all day (long)* – увесь день, *all the time* – увесь час, *the whole morning* – увесь ранок, *from 6 till 8* – з 6 до 8 години, *during (for) ... days (years)* – протягом ... днів (років) та інші: He was being examined during two weeks (Його екзамнували протягом двох тижнів).

Значення та вживання Past Continuous Tense у пасивному стані співпадає зі значенням та вживанням у дійсному стані.

У реченнях у пасивному стані об'єкт дії виражений підметом, а суб'єкт дії може зовсім не використовуватися, або ж він може бути виражений додатком з прийменниками *by* або *with*. Додаток з прийменником *by* виражає

особу або силу, які діють; додаток з прийменником *with* визначає значення дії: This University was being built with new kind of cement (Цей університет будувався за допомогою нового сорту цементу). This University was being built by those engineers (Цей університет будувався тими інженерами). This dictionary was being translated in the USA (Цей словник перекладався в Сполучених Штатах).

Стверджувальна форма минулого часу групи Continuous Passive Voice утворюється з допоміжного дієслова *to be* у Past Continuous Tense Active Voice (*was / were*) та дієприкметника минулого часу (Past Participle, тобто Participle II) основного дієслова. Це можна зобразити у вигляді формули: *to be + being + Participle II*.

Таблиця 5.1 – Стверджувальна форма минулого часу групи Continuous Passive Voice

I, he, she, it	was	being examined	at that time
We, you, they	were		

Заперечна та питальні форми пасивного стану минулого часу групи Continuous утворюються за тими ж правилами, що й відповідні форми дійсного стану дієслова.

Заперечна форма минулого часу групи Continuous пасивного стану утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після першого допоміжного дієслова *to be*: *was not / were not*.

Таблиця 5.2 – Заперечна форма минулого часу групи Continuous пасивного стану

I, he, she, it	was	not	being	asked	all day
We, you, they	were				

Питальна форма минулого часу групи Continuous пасивного стану утворюється шляхом постановки першого допоміжного дієслова *was/were* у відповідній особі та числі перед підметом.

Питальна форма минулого часу групи Continuous пасивного стану

Таблиця 5.3 – Загальне питання

Was	I, he, she, it	being	asked	by the teacher	all day?
Were	we, you, they				

Таблиця 5.4 – Спеціальне питання

Where	was	I, he, she, it	being	asked	by the teacher?
When	were	we, you, they			
Why					

Таблиця 5.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

What	was	I, he, she, it	being	done	all day?
	were	we, you, they			

Таблиця 5.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	was	being	asked	by the teacher	all day?
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EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Past Continuous Tense Passive Voice and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

- The street was being crossed by pupils at the wrong place.
- The floor was being painted with new colors.
- Those metro-stations were being built at that time.
- The tickets were being sold all day long.
- This novel was being translated at that moment.
- The shops were being opened at that time.
- The factory was being built when I was there.
- This magazine was being published in Kyiv.
- Those castles were being built by somebody during 16th century.
- My pencil was being broken by someone.

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

I	Was /	being	written	by the teacher	at that time
My TV	were		tested	by someone	at that moment
The news			watered	by him	at 6 o'clock
These books			discussed	by my mother	yesterday
The flowers			read	by children	all day long
She			asked	by us	when he came in

Exercise III. Choose the necessary pronoun:

- ... was being invited by my friends (they, I, we).
- ... was being developed by Brown (I, it, you).
- ... were being manufactured by Henry Ford (it, they, I).
- ... were being introduced to Mr. Black at that time (she, I, they).
- ... was being listened to with a great pleasure (he, we, you).
- Were ... being asked by your father? (I, you, she)
- ... was being written by somebody (they, it, you).
- ... were being examined by the doctor (he, it, we).
- Was ... being built in 19th century? (she, it, you)
- ... were being visited by the customers (I, it, they).

Exercise IV. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. Our dictations were being checked by the teacher.
2. The monuments were being showed to us.
3. An interesting job was being promised to them.
4. The children were being looked after.
5. This film was being spoken about very much.
6. The professor was being listened by the students.
7. Two tickets for the concert were being offered to us.
8. A bunch of flowers was being given to the actress.
9. A cup of tea was being offered to me by her.
10. In each of these regions wheat was being grown.

Exercise V. Put general questions:

1. That problem was being discussed all day long.
2. Many places of interest were being shown by them.
3. This town was being reconstructed when I was there.
4. News was being told by her when he came in.
5. The letter was being answered all day long.
6. Dictations were being written by pupils.
7. The road was being repaired by the workers.
8. The motor cars were being made at that plant.
9. The delegation was being met at the station.
10. The flowers were being watered by the girl.

Exercise VI. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. The magazines were being brought *from 5 till 7 yesterday*.
2. *The air* was being cleaned by a special system.
3. She was being examined by her mother.
4. These books were being read by our children *at that time*.
5. This story was being told *by him* all night long.
6. *These special subjects* were being studied by our students.
7. The Ukrainian newspapers were being printed *in Kyiv*.
8. A house was being showed *to him*.
9. *She* was being asked by the doctor.
10. A present was being bought by her *for children*.

Exercise VII. Choose the necessary voice in brackets:

1. It was raining yesterday (Active, Passive).
2. The problem was being discussed by her (Active, Passive).
3. New words were being written out at that time (Active, Passive).
4. I was opening the door when she came in (Active, Passive).
5. What industries were being developed in your region? (Active, Passive)
6. She was waiting for a mother when I came home (Active, Passive).
7. Water-power stations were being built on the mountain rivers (Active, Passive).

8. We were watering flowers in the evening (Active, Passive).
9. When the war began, all buildings were being destroyed (Active, Passive).
10. He was translating the text the whole day (Active, Passive).

Exercise VIII. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Passive Voice:

1. In this shop his wife ... a new dress (to buy).
2. A new car ... by specialist (to test).
3. That article ... by him all day (to translate).
4. The dogs ... to us by our parents (to give).
5. The mineral water ... by Tom at that time (to drink).
6. The new pictures ... to the visitors (to show).
7. The library ... when I was there (to open).
8. A toy-car ... by the child when I came in (to break).
9. A letter ... by Julie all the time (to write).
10. Three foreign languages ... at that Institute (to teach).

Exercise IX. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the required voice:

1. She ... a book all day (to read).
2. New words ... by him all day long (to learn).
3. They ... about their news (to discuss).
4. Many Russian magazines ... in Ukraine (to publish).
5. A new component ... by this engineer (to develop).
6. He ... for a bus for 10 minutes (to wait).
7. The flowers ... by his grandmother (to grow).
8. I ... a bath at that moment (to take).
9. This question ... by parents all evening (to discuss).
10. My mother ... the room (to clean).

Exercise X. Transform the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. They showed all places of interest in this town.
2. People spoke about that accident very much.
3. The boy made fun of him.
4. She offered me a cup of tea.
5. He told us funny stories when she came in.
6. We translated the text all day long.
7. They were eating dinner when Tom came out.
8. He showed me a way to the theatre.
9. My sister taught him German.
10. Mary gave him a new magazine.

Exercise XI. State the tense-form and voice of the italicized verbs:

1. He *was waiting* for him all day.
2. She *is being examined* now.
3. The new test *is being translated* at this time.
4. The house *was being cleaned* by my mother.

5. The new equipment *is developed* by him.
6. The table *was being repaired* all day long.
7. *We are not asked* by somebody.
8. The home-task *was given* to us by our teacher.
9. What *are you waiting* for?
10. The house *is made* of cement.

Exercise XII. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. The dog were being bought in the market.
2. The bus was be stopping by him.
3. The cup is being broken all day long.
4. The mouse was being catch by our cat.
5. The music were being listened by her from morning till night.
6. Who was being asking by the boss?
7. English were not being learning by the first-year student.
8. A new street was being paved all time.
9. The children are being taken car of by mother.
10. The gates were being closed by king.

Exercise XIII. Translate into English:

1. Ці автомобілі будувалися до війни.
2. Увесь минулий рік друкувалися нові книжки для дітей.
3. Усі проблеми обговорювалися тільки в колі сім'ї.
4. Коли я був там, нові фільми постійно створювалися.
5. Учора увесь вечір слухали музику.
6. На цій вулиці будувався новий гуртожиток.
7. Його новий двигун ремонтували вчора з ранку до ночі.
8. Нові пропозиції співробітництва обговорювались учора вранці.
9. Багато статей перекладалося з української на англійську мову?
10. У зоопарку їм цілий день показували різні види мавп.

UNIT 6 THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE. THE PASSIVE VOICE

The Present Perfect Tense пасивного стану, як і активного, виражає дію, яка передає інші дії або момент у теперішньому часі. Крім цього, the Present Perfect Tense Passive Voice вживається для підкреслення дії, що відбулася: The windows have not been repaired yet (Вікна ще не відремонтовано). The book has been translated into Ukrainian (Книжка була перекладена українською мовою). Пасивний стан вживається тоді, коли в центрі уваги співрозмовника є особа або предмет, на які спрямована дія (об'єкт дії). Суб'єкт дії при цьому здебільшого не вказується.

Стверджувальна форма теперішнього часу групи Perfect пасивного стану утворюється з допоміжного дієслова *to be* у Present Perfect (*has been / have been*) та дієприкметника минулого часу основного дієслова (Participle II). Це можна подати у вигляді формули: *to be* (у Present Perfect) + Participle II.

Таблиця 6.1 – Стверджувальна форма теперішнього часу групи Perfect пасивного стану

I, we, you, they	have	been	examined	by the teacher	today
He, she, it	has				

Заперечна форма теперішнього часу групи Perfect пасивного стану утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після допоміжного дієслова *have / has*.

Таблиця 6.2 – Заперечна форма теперішнього часу групи Perfect пасивного стану

I, we, you, they	have	not	been	examined	by the teacher	today
He, she, it	has					

Питальна форма теперішнього часу групи Perfect пасивного стану утворюється шляхом постановки допоміжного дієслова *have / has* перед підметом.

Питальна форма теперішнього часу групи Perfect пасивного стану

Таблиця 6.3 – Загальне питання

Have	I, we, you, they	been	examined	today?
Has	he, she, it			

Таблиця 6.4 – Спеціальне питання

Where Why When	have	I, we, you, they	been	examined	today?
	has	he, she, it			

Таблиця 6.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

What	have	I, we, you, they	been	done	today?
	has	he, she, it			

Таблиця 6.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	has	been	examined	today?
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EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Present Perfect Tense Passive Voice and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

- All the pupils have been supplied with textbooks.
- The shop has been closed by 5 o'clock.
- This novel has been translated into many languages.
- A new cinema has been built in our town.
- The tickets have been already sold.
- The door has been locked.
- My pencil has been broken.
- Our dictations have been checked by the teacher.
- The sick man has been operated on.
- The camp has been made not far from the village.

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

The resolution	has been / have been	prepared
The delegates		bought
The treaty		elected
The TV set		signed
The motor car		repaired
This work		finished
Such question		build
This metro line		sold
The hospital		discussed
The tickets		reconstructed

Exercise III. Choose the necessary pronoun:

- (They, she) has been asked to sing this song again.
- (He, I) have been looked after.
- (We, it) has been already closed.
- (They, he) has been listened to with great attention.
- (We, she) have been asked a lot of questions.
- (It, you) has been typed in time.
- (It, they) has been lost.
- (I, he) have been made fun of.
- (They, he) have been elected.
- (He, you) has been sent for.

Exercise IV. State whether the italicized verbs are notional or auxiliary:

1. The doctor *has* been sent for.
2. We *have* a lot of questions during this lecture.
3. The professor *has* been listened to with great interest.
4. He *has* got a new flat.
5. An interesting job *has* been promised to her.
6. I *have* many plans for tomorrow.
7. I *have* been offered a cup of tea.
8. This film *has* been much spoken about.
9. We all *have* friends and enemies.
10. The actress *has* been given a bunch of flowers.

Exercise V. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. The letter has been already answered.
2. The tourists have been shown many places of interest.
3. Wheat has been grown in this region.
4. This town has been found by travellers.
5. Water-power station has been built on the mountain river.
6. She has been told the news.
7. The road has been just repaired.
8. The motor cars have been made at this plant.
9. He has been proposed the ticket by the teacher.
10. This event has been much spoken about.

Exercise VI. Put general questions:

1. A cup has been broken by someone.
2. A mouse has been caught by the cat.
3. The electric light has been left on all night by somebody.
4. This story has been heard by most people.
5. The exercises have been finished by the pupils.
6. A stone has been thrown by Richard.
7. The dinner has been cooked by Mary.
8. The noise of the explosion has been heard by many people.
9. Two big trees have been blown down by the rain.
10. The nest has been built by the bird.

Exercise VII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. This *mountain* has never been climbed before.
2. The newspapers have been *carefully* put away where they will not be lost.
3. Invitations have been sent to all *old pupils* to be present at the school's thirtieth anniversary.
4. The work has been finished *in time*.
5. The facts have been thoroughly explained *to her*.
6. *The man* has been fined for crossing the street in the wrong place by the policeman.

7. *This* man has been much spoken of.
8. The papers *have been looked through and corrected*.
9. The letter has *just* been sent.
10. He has been told *everything*, so he knows what to do now.

Exercise VIII. Choose the necessary voice in brackets:

1. European Union (has suggested, has been suggested) scrapping the current British passport and replacing it with a pan-European design embossed with 12 stars of the European flag.
2. The idea (has been put, has put) forward by the EU justice Commissioner, as a part of a plan to introduce standardized travel documents across Europe.
3. The band (has been nominated, has nominated) for three Awards.
4. It (has rumored, has been rumored) widely that the president health is failing.
5. Some researchers (have noticed, have been noticed) that the apes prefer to use symbols in a particular order and saw this as evidence of a primitive grammar.
6. Washington decision (has been prepared, has prepared) by different U.S. departments.
7. A consensus (has reached, has been reached) by aircraft designers of all the participating countries.
8. The plans to put the Concorde back into service (have been supported, have supported) by the French government.
9. Ukrainian aircraft maker (has been asked, has asked) China to join it in developing a series of new supersonic planes.
10. The operation (has been completed, has completed) successfully.

Exercise IX. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Passive Voice:

1. The letter (to type) just by the typist.
2. The article already (to discuss).
3. The goods (to examine) thoroughly by the buyers.
4. The letter (to sigh) by the managers.
5. The work (not to finish) yet.
6. Any letters (not to receive) from him.
7. Enormous progress (to make) by engineers of Ukraine since 1991.
8. A ship (to charter) for the transportation of the goods since June.
9. The buyers just (to inform) the arrival of the steamer by the agent.
10. The machine (to deliver) already by the manufacturers at the end of the month.

Exercise X. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the required Voice:

1. He (to be) ill for three months.
2. Ten pounds of vegetables (to buy) by my uncle.

3. I (to use) two pens.
4. Several centuries (to pass) since then.
5. This method (not to parent) yet by him.
6. Boiled water always (to use) in this experiment.
7. This method (to know) for several centuries.
8. Scientists (to find) how to use solar energy.
9. She (to frighten) by alone noise in the street.
10. I can't show you my written work as it (not to return) by my teacher.

Exercise XI. Transform the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. I have eaten my breakfast.
2. We have drunk water.
3. He has brought them some meat and vegetables.
4. She has taken the dirty plates from the table.
5. The pupils have written a dictation.
6. I have learnt a poem.
7. She has told them an interesting story.
8. Kate has swept the floor.
9. The waiter has put a bottle of lemonade in front of him.
10. Susan has made a new dress for her birthday party.

Exercise XII. State the tense-form and voice of the italicized verbs:

1. We *have never travelled* around Europe.
2. My homework *has already been done*.
3. I *have just met* our teachers.
4. Bread *is eaten* every day.
5. Three new buildings *are being built* in our town now.
6. Many interesting games *have always been played* at our lessons.
7. We *are invited* to a concert every month.
8. The hat and coat *have been left* in the look-room downstairs.
9. The car *is being repaired* now.
10. They *are waiting* for her in the hall.

Exercise XIII. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. He have been shown the way to the station.
2. The buyers has granted a credit of six months.
3. They have been given detailed-instructions and told to fulfill them at once.
4. He has offered some interesting work.
5. Children has taught foreign languages at school since 1959.
6. The terms of payment are not changed yet.
7. The goods disposed by the buyers have been objected to by the sellers.
8. A rare picture has been proposed to the auction.

9. The sick man has been taken to the hospital.
10. Since the construction of the Saratov-Kiev gas pipe-line several more long pine-lines have built and put into operation.

Exercise XIV. Translate into English:

1. Договір з економічних питань між нашими країнами щойно набрав чинності.
2. Чи підписано вже цей лист?
3. Товар ще не надійшов.
4. Ця заява щойно була підписана директором.
5. У цьому журналі вже надрукували декілька статей з економіки.
6. Це питання ще не вирішене.
7. Англійська мова викладається в цій школі з 1999 року.
8. Мене ще не запросили взяти участь у цій конференції.
9. Двигун був щойно відремонтований.
10. Квіти були щойно принесені.

UNIT 7 THE PAST PERFECT TENSE. THE PASSIVE VOICE

The Past Perfect Tense як пасивного стану, так і активного, виражає дію, яка закінчилася до певного моменту в минулому та вживається для того, щоб підкреслити результат дії в минулому: He led her to an old-fashioned house that had been built long ago (Він повів її до старомодного будинку, що побудований уже давно).

Момент у минулому часі може бути виражений такими обставинами часу:

- by 5 o'clock – до п'ятої години;
- by last week – до минулого тижня;
- by last Friday – до минулої п'ятниці;
- by the time you came – до того часу, як ти прийшов;
- by that time – до того часу;
- by the 1st of September – до першого вересня.

Стверджувальна форма минулого часу групи Perfect пасивного стану утворюється за допомогою дієслова *to be* у Past Perfect (*had been*) та дієприкметника минулого часу (Participle II) смислового дієслова: *to be* (у Past Perfect) + Participle II.

Таблиця 7.1 – Стверджувальна форма минулого часу групи Perfect пасивного стану

I, he, she, it we, you, they	had	been	examined	by the teacher	by 2 o'clock
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Заперечна форма минулого часу групи Perfect пасивного стану утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після допоміжного дієслова *had*. Заперечна форма минулого часу групи Perfect вказує на те, що дія не закінчилася до певного часу: The telegram had not been received when he arrived (Коли він приїхав, телеграма ще не була отримана).

Таблиця 7.2 – Заперечна форма минулого часу групи Perfect пасивного стану

I, he, she, it we, you, they	had	not	been	examined	by the teacher	by 2 o'clock
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Питальна форма минулого часу групи Perfect пасивного стану утворюється шляхом постановки допоміжного дієслова *had* перед підметом.

Таблиця 7.3 – Загальне питання

Had	I, he, she, it we, you, they	been	examined	by 2 o'clock?
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Таблиця 7.4 – Спеціальне питання

Were Why When	had	I, he, she, it we, you, they	been	examined	by 2 o'clock?
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Таблиця 7.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

What	had	I, he, she, it we, you, they	been	done	by 2 o'clock?
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Таблиця 7.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	had	been	examined	by 2 o'clock?
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Українською мовою дієслово в минулому часі групи Perfect перекладається неозначено-особовими реченнями: She had been sent for (За нею послали).

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Past Perfect Tense the Passive Voice and translate into Ukrainian:

- The dinner had been cooked by mother by the time children come home.
- The work had been finished by 12 o'clock.
- The breakfast had not been finished by Tom by the time his friend rang him up.
- The school had been finished by that time.
- The text had not been translated when it was time to eat.
- All his exams had been passed by the end of July.

7. The work had been done when he came.
8. A good mark had been received by that boy.
9. This building had been seen by us before it was destroyed.
10. The old TV-set had been repaired when the family came back from country.

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

The present	had been forgotten	by him	by Monday
The coat	had been invited	by her	before his leaving
London	had been began	by my friend	by that time
The lecture	had been left	by them	by the time I got there
He	had been put on		by the time he asked to go
The book	had been bought		

Exercise III. State whether the italicized verbs are notional or auxiliary:

1. She *had* some mistakes in her translation.
2. The translation *had* been finished before she came in.
3. We *had* no questions after English lesson.
4. They *had* a lot of money to buy the present.
5. The bridge *had* been destroyed when I was there.
6. The aunt *had* been visited by us before we left.
7. The sun *had* set by 10 o'clock.
8. My friend *had* left his native town when he was eighteen.
9. I *had* already done my home task.
10. We *had* breakfast early yesterday.

Exercise IV. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. The dinner had been eaten by children before they went to school.
2. The problem had been discussed at the meeting before they came.
3. The test in English had been written by students by the end of the lesson.
4. The new poem had been translated into Ukrainian before the beginning of the 18th century.
5. All flowers had been planted by grandmother.
6. The report had been finished by professor by five o'clock.
7. The bicycle had been bought for the children by their parents.
8. The medicine had been brought when she came home.
9. The canal had been reconstructed by the end of the month.
10. The new equipment had been sold by the computer firm.

Exercise V. Put general questions:

1. He had been examined by doctor when she came in.
2. A letter had been posted by 4 o'clock.
3. Spanish had been studied by her before she came to Madrid.

4. The telegram had been received by that time.
5. All necessary vegetables had been bought before our mother came home.
6. A lot of new goods had been delivered to the self-service shop.
7. The book had been promised to me by her.
8. The shop-assistant had been asked for by somebody.
9. All the money had been spend by him by that time.
10. All presents had been bought by us before noon.

Exercise VI. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. The construction of the stadium had been finished *when I was there*.
2. *The homework* had been given to the pupils by the teacher.
3. My room had been cleaned *when I came home*.
4. *All* tickets had been sold out by the time when we came.
5. *He* had been sent for.
6. Two important events had been happened *in his life* when he was fifteen.
7. The job *he had been given* was that of a clerk in an office.
8. This book had been re-read *by him* by the beginning of the academic year.
9. The school had been built *by the first of January*.
10. You have been told these news *three times* this week.

Exercise VII. Choose the necessary voice in brackets:

1. The guests had already gathered by the time he came (Active, Passive).
2. All exams had been passed by the end of the term (Active, Passive).
3. Ann had done her lessons by that time (Active, Passive).
4. We had not seen our teacher before the bell rang (Active, Passive).
5. The information had been looked through by the end of day (Active, Passive).
6. You had studied English before entering the Institute (Active, Passive).
7. The bridge had not yet been built (Active, Passive).
8. She had not bought a present for him (Active, Passive).
9. Had a telegram been sent? (Active, Passive)
10. Tomas had finished reading the book by last Sunday (Active, Passive).

Exercise VIII. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Passive Voice:

1. A new job ... to him by the end of June (to give).
2. All letters ... by that time (to post).
3. The dishes ... by my mother when I came back (to wash).
4. The report ... by students in time (to prepare).
5. The game ... by her easy (to win).
6. The poem ... by son by the end of the day (to learn).
7. The text ... before the bell rang (to translate).
8. The village ... before the sun set (to reach).
9. German ... by her at school (to learn).
10. The work ... in time (to finish).

Exercise IX. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the required voice:

1. Yesterday we discussed the film which we (to see) some days before.
2. The children (to fall asleep) by 10 o'clock.
3. The bicycle (to buy) to the son by his father.
4. The house (to sell) by the end of this year.
5. Mother (to cook) supper by the time they came home.
6. Many interesting things (to tell) us by him.
7. When my sister (to go) to the stadium I began to read a new book.
8. The girl (to cook) the dinner by the time he came home.
9. The present (to receive) by him before his birthday.
10. All mistakes (to correct) by teacher before next lesson.

Exercise X. Choose the necessary pronoun:

1. ... had not been asked by his parents (he, it we).
2. ... had been invited to the party by him (she, it).
3. Had ... been closed by that time? (you, it ,they).
4. ... had been produced in Ukrainian (it, you, he).
5. ... had been sent for (he, it).
6. Had ... been opened when we were there? (you, I, it).
7. ... had been introduced to parents (it, she).
8. ... had not been repaired by the end of the day (it, I, he).
9. ...had been destroyed when I saw it (I, we, it).
10. ... had been examined by 3 o'clock (I, it).

Exercise XI. State the tense and the voice of the italicized verbs:

1. We *have* already *seen* this new film.
2. The breakfast *had been cooked* by the time he *came* in.
3. America *was discovered* by Columbus.
4. A new cinema *has been built* in our town.
5. I *have* never *been* to Chicago.
6. The tickets *had been sold out* by that time.
7. All pupils *are supplied* with textbooks.
8. I *told* you I *had met* her.
9. The radio *was invented* by Popov.
10. The music *had stopped* before he *changed* the tape.

Exercise XII. Transform the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. They had grown the wheat there.
2. She had published her poem in London.
3. Somebody had built this house in the 17th century.
4. They had written the composition before the bell rang.
5. Someone had broken the cup.
6. She had locked the door by that time.

7. I had posted the letter by the time he came home.
8. We had sent for the doctor.
9. He had shown me the way to the shop.
10. The students had translated the difficult text by the end of the lesson.

Exercise XIII. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. He asked me if I had been took to the hospital.
2. She could not sell the house because it had already been sold.
3. By that time he had already been appointing professor of chemistry.
4. The teacher had being invited to take part in the discussion.
5. When I came home, the supper had already been prepared for me.
6. His gold watch had been disappeared in water.
7. All books not had been sold by the time you asked me.
8. The task had be done by students.
9. Who had being sent for?
10. A lot of money had been lost by child.

Exercise XIV. Translate into English:

1. Багато товарів було придбано до кінця року.
2. Усі сусіди були запрошені на день народження.
3. Книжки, які були надруковані в Україні, коштували дешевше.
4. Гроші, які були одержані щойно, він поклав у внутрішню кишеню.
5. Усі справи було зроблено до того часу, коли він приїхав.
6. Двигун, який було посилено, був останньої моделі.
7. Підручники були привезені вчасно.
8. Партія була виграна молодим гравцем дуже швидко.
9. Міст було збудовано до того часу, коли ми переїхали у це місце.
10. Театр, який був уперше відкритий у 17 столітті, був головною архітектурною пам'яткою міста.

UNIT 8 THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE. THE PASSIVE VOICE

The Future Perfect Tense як пасивного стану, так і активного, вживається для вираження дії, що відбувається та закінчується до певного моменту в майбутньому: The book will have been translated by 5 o'clock (Книжка була перекладена до 5 години).

Момент у майбутньому часі може бути виражений такими обставинами часу:

- by 5 o'clock – до п'ятої години;
- by next week – до наступного тижня;
- by next Friday – до наступної п'ятниці;
- by the time you come – до того часу, як ти прийдеш;
- by that time – до того часу;
- by the 1st of September – до першого вересня.

Стверджувальна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect у пасивному стані утворюється за допомогою дієслова *to be* у майбутньому часі групи Perfect (*shall have been / will have been*) та Participle II смислового дієслова, тобто за формулою: *to be* (у Future Perfect) + Participle II.

Таблиця 8.1 – Стверджувальна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect у пасивному стані

I, we	shall	have been	a lot of	by the next week
He, she, it you, they	will	asked	questions	

Заперечна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect у пасивному стані утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після допоміжних дієслів *shall* та *will*.

Таблиця 8.2 – Заперечна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect пасивного стану

I, we	shall	not have been	a lot of	by the next week
He, she, it you, they	will	asked	questions	

Питальна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect у пасивному стані утворюється шляхом вживання допоміжних дієслів *shall* та *will* перед підметом.

Питальна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect пасивного стану

Таблиця 8.3 – Загальне питання

Shall	I, we	have been	a lot of	by the next week?
Will	he, she, it you, they	asked	questions	

Таблиця 8.4 – Спеціальне питання

Where When Why	shall will	I, we he, she, it you, they	have been asked	a lot of questions	by the next week?
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Таблиця 8.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

What	shall will	I, we he, she, it you, they	have been done	by the next week?
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Таблиця 8.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	will	have	been	asked	a lot of questions	by the next week?
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EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Future Perfect the Passive Voice and translate into Ukrainian:

- The article will have been translated by 6 o'clock.
- The plan will not have been discussed by time you come.
- Financial reports will have been signed by the boss and the accountant by the end of the week.
- Will the steamer have been unloaded by 5 o'clock?
- The goals will not have been examined when the agent arrives at the port.
- The houses will have been built by January.
- We shall have been shown a new film before he leaves.
- The exhibition will have been opened by November.
- Will the historian have been invited by the beginning of a lecture?
- The railway time-table will not have been changed by next month.

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

The car I The letter The conference We The rules The story The picture An experienced Engineer The exams	Will / shall not have been	telephoned repaired finished passed ended fired explained written published sold	by 5 o'clock by November when you arrive when he comes by Monday by next month
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Exercise III. State whether the italicized verbs are notional or auxiliary:

- The next hotel will *have* been constructed by next month.
- I can't *have* been working here anymore.
- The blocks of seats will *have* been reserved at theatres for two world famous musical productions «The Lion King» and «Mama Mia» by Sunday.

4. She *has* been with us for four years and she's hard-working and faithful.
5. I *have* not been informed yet.
6. I'm sure he will *have* taken me to Paris.
7. You will *have* meeting tonight.
8. The book will *have* been sold in three days.
9. The question will *have* been discussed by next month.
10. Won't you *have* a glass of water?

Exercise IV. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. The automobile will have been tested by next week.
2. The Setter will have been posted by 2 o'clock.
3. We shall have been awarded when they get older.
4. My watch will have been repaired by dinner time.
5. The new hairdresser's will have been opened by the end of this week.
6. I shall have been shown the new block by the time he comes.
7. The agreement will have been signed by next day.
8. Preliminary program will have been discussed by next month.
9. The old building will have been destroyed in two days.
10. I shall have been telephoned when they arrive.

Exercise V. Put general questions:

1. The traffic will have been blocked by 2 o'clock.
2. A new poster will have been put up by Monday.
3. He will have been arrested by next month.
4. The new opened planet will have been registered by next year.
5. I shall have been bought a new dress by next week.
6. The task will have been exercised by 7 o'clock.
7. We shall have been presented new books by next day.
8. The tires will have been bought by next year.
9. A new disk will have been released by May.
10. Cards will have been handed out by next lesson.

Exercise VI. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. New work of the well-known painter will have been exhibited *by next month*.
2. *Inhabitants* will have been evicted by June.
3. Terrorists *will have been destructed* by tomorrow.
4. A *new* storehouse will have been opened by Sunday.
5. We shall have been hidden *when the child comes in*.
6. The cake *will have been cooked* when they arrived.
7. *The old tradition* will have been renewed by next month.
8. The trademark will have been changed *by tomorrow*.
9. The fence will have been painted *by him* in two days.
10. *The impolite waiter* will have been fired.

Exercise VII. Choose the necessary voice in brackets:

1. A newspaper (will have been read, will have read) by me.
2. Letters to my father (will have been written, will have written) by 2 o'clock.
3. I (shall have been read, shall have read) newspapers by tomorrow.
4. The library (will have been closed, will have closed) by that time.
5. They (will have been gone away, will have gone away) by tomorrow.
6. We (shall have been ordered, shall have ordered) a taxi by him by next Monday.
7. The work (will have been completed, will have completed) by next month.
8. We (shall have been left, shall have left) home by 7 o'clock in the morning.
9. The text (will have been translated, will have translated) by next month.
10. Dr. Johnson (will have been treated, will have treated) his patient by next month.

Exercise VIII. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Passive Voice:

1. New flowers (to plant) in the garden by spring.
2. Mistakes (to find) by 2 o'clock.
3. The dictionary (to get) by next lesson.
4. Documents (to sign) by 7 o'clock.
5. The palace (to restore) by 2005.
6. The general rehearsal of a new play (to hold) by next month.
7. The homework (to prepare) by tomorrow.
8. My sister (to invite) to the party by the time she comes back from Paris.
9. His car (to impound) by next week.
10. Properties of the new substance (to improve) by next year.

Exercise IX. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the required voice:

1. He (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) the newspaper.
2. Examinations (to pass) by the first of July.
3. When I arrive at the railway station I (to buy) a ticket.
4. Money (to refund) by next day.
5. He (to call on) her when he is in Lvov.
6. When he returns from Kyiv he (to telephone) us.
7. The new church (to open) by December.
8. The patient (to refer) to the specialist by next week.
9. When he graduates from the University the firm of his father (to close).
10. He (to buy) a new watch when he gets his salary.

Exercise X. Choose the necessary pronoun:

1. (His, him, he) proposition will have been discussed.
2. (I, my, me) shall have been invited to the party.
3. The article will have been printed by (she, her).
4. (We, us, they) shall have been shown a new picture.

5. (My, me, mine) sister will have been graduated from the University by July.
6. Candles will have been lighted by (him, his, he) in half an hour.
7. (They, their, them) will have been fired by next month.
8. The exam will have been failed by (them, she, his).
9. (He, them, my) book will have been published by next year.
10. The project will have been designed by (his, him, he) wife.

Exercise XI. State the tense and the voice of the italicized verbs:

1. He *was promoted* to captain.
2. He *will have been promoted* to captain by May.
3. He *has already been promoted* to captain.
4. The meeting *will be prohibited*.
5. The meeting *took place* last year.
6. The meeting *has just been prohibited*.
7. His shoes *will be polished* tomorrow.
8. His shoes *are being polished*.
9. The enemy's defenses *will be overrun*.
10. His shoes *will have been polished* in 20 minutes.

Exercise XII. Transform the following sentences into the Passive

Voice:

1. I shall have retyped an article by 5 o'clock.
2. He'll have returned a book by the time he arrives.
3. They will have retrained them by September.
4. She will have put back his things when he comes back.
5. They will have constructed the new hostel by the end of the year.
6. The doctor will have prescribed a recipe by tomorrow.
7. They will have built a new school by next year.
8. I shall have cleaned rooms by the evening.
9. They will have unloaded the ship by next week.
10. The monarch will have signed the bill by next month.

Exercise XIII. Translate into English:

1. Цю статтю не перекладуть до 5 години.
2. Домашнє завдання не буде зроблено до вечора, оскільки вона хвора.
3. Йому буде заборонено палити з початку наступної неділі.
4. Школа буде побудована до початку року?
5. Квіти будуть поливати з початку наступної неділі.
6. Речі будуть повернені до 3 години?
7. Роботу буде виконано до вашого приїзду.
8. Ваш автомобіль відремонтують до наступного місяця.
9. Мені повернуть борг до мого від'їзду.
10. Це питання не буде розглянуто до середи.

ЕЛЕКТРОННЕ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНЕ ВИДАННЯ

Нікульшина Тетяна Миколаївна
Борисова Марина Вікторівна

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДО ВИКОНАННЯ ПРАКТИЧНИХ РОБІТ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА» (ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ
1-ГО КУРСУ ВСІХ НАПРЯМІВ ПІДГОТОВКИ) ЗА ТЕМОЮ
«ОСОБОВІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА. ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН»**

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«Донецький національний технічний університет»
Автомобільно-дорожній інститут
84646, м. Горлівка, вул. Кірова, 51
E-mail: druknf@rambler.ru

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